

# THE CALEDONIAN

No. 9167. EDINBURGH,

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VOLUME. FOURTH

## NATURAL HISTORY, GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

By the COUNT DE BUFFON.  
Translated into English.

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**JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,**  
Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh,

HEREBY informs his Customers, That he has on hand a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEE, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present advanced price.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than those frequently sold by Hawkers, who have no other way of being supplied but from the shops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from those impostors; as by doing so they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds sterling for each offence.

## WHITE HART INN, Grafts-market,

Late Mrs PAXTON'S.

JOHN CAMERON, from Canongate head, takes this method of acquainting the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he is just entered to the above large and commodious Inn and Stabling, &c. which he is fitting up in the most convenient and best manner; and is determined to spare neither trouble nor expences to render every thing agreeable for the reception of those that may please to honour him with their custom and their favours, which will ever be gratefully acknowledged by

EDIN. May 26. 1780. their most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMERON.

Post-chaises, Horses, &c. on the shortest notice.

N. B. The Glasgow Stage sets out from the above Inn every day, as usual; and likewise, the Stirling Fly, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning; and from John Stewart's, vintner, Stirling, for Edinburgh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

## SALE of LANDS

### In the Neighbourhood of Forfar.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, KIN-NORDY, and others, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadice, Lenthren, and Glenisla, and county of Forfar, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and the like distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market-towns.

This estate is of large extent, and very capable of improvement; there is an excellent mansion-house and offices at Kinnochrie, valuable thriving woods on different parts of the estate, and moats and marble innumerable.

The rental, and other circumstances, will be afterwards particularly advertised. In the mean time, any person intending to purchase, may apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, or John Gordon, clerk to the signet.

Having been favoured with a Copy of the following very sensible paper, we imagined the insertion of it would give satisfaction to all our readers; but, in a particular manner, to those who are resident in this city and neighbourhood. Instead of an extract, therefore, we have laid the whole before them.

MEMORIAL, containing the Outlines of a Plan for building a Church within the Extended Royalty, and for a better Provision to the Ministers of Edinburgh, without bringing any additional Burden on the Revenue of the Good Town.

Submitted to the consideration of all concerned.

1st. THAT a church shall be erected within the Extended Royalty, in seats for 1400 persons, when the number of inhabitants there shall make the building of such a church necessary. As the area will cost nothing, the church may be built, with a spire and a clock, for 3500 l. or, upon an elegant model, for 4000 l. Suppose the fees let at no higher rate than in some of the present churches, this will amount to 300 l. which, together with the collections, estimated only at 150 l. will yield to the Town an annual revenue of 450 l. Deducting from that sum 80 l.—for payment of 60 l. to an assistant to the minister who shall be settled there, 10 l. to the precentor, 6 l. to the beadle, and 4 l. for keeping the church clean,—370 l. will remain, whereby the principal sum of 4000 l. laid out in building the church, and the interest thereof at 4 per cent. will be extinguished in fifteen years: And when so extinguished, the Town's revenue will be increased, in all time coming, 370 l. per annum.—It is proposed,

2dly. That when the foresaid church is built, one of the ministers of the College Church shall be translated to that charge, and have an ordained assistant; and that the other minister remaining in the College Church shall also have an ordained assistant. If this part of the plan is not agreeable to those who shall then be ministers of the College Church, another arrangement may be easily made.

3dly. That upon the death of any of the ministers in a collegiate charge, his place shall be supplied with a minister in the character of his assistant, till the number of ministers on the establishment is reduced to ten.

4thly. That when their number is so reduced, the ministers of the Lady Yester's Church and New Grayfriars shall also have the benefit of assistants in full orders. In consequence of this, there will then be ten churches, and each of them supplied with a minister on the establishment, and a minister in the character of an assistant; the assistants to be elected and removed in such manner, as shall be agreed upon when the plan is finally adjusted.—It is further proposed,

5thly. That the Ministers shall be divided into five classes, according to the seniority of their admission to be ministers of Edinburgh; and each class entitled to stipends as under:

Two youngest ministers, on the 1st class, each L. 160. L. 320  
Two on the 2d. 170. 340  
Two on the 3d. 180. 360  
Two on the 4th. 190. 380  
Two on the 5th. 200. 400

Stipend to ten ministers, L. 1800  
It is also proposed, that each of the ten assistants shall have a salary of 60 l. in all.

Total stipends and salaries, L. 2400



# THE MERCURY

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1780.

Fund for payment of these stipends and salaries.			
1. The stipends presently paid to sixteen ministers, L. 2222	4	5 4-12ths	
2. The salary of one of the assistants to be paid out of the rent of the seats of the church to be erected within the Extended Royalty, as above mentioned, p. i.	60	0	0
3. A saving to the Town on two of the assistants, of Amount of the above fund,	50	0	0
		2332	4 5 4-12ths

Difference, L. 67 15 6 8-12ths  
If this small difference of 67 l. between the fund and the proposed burdens to be brought upon it, were not too trifling to merit any notice, twenty things might be suggested to overbalance it in favour of the Town.

It falls now to be remarked, that if the preceding plan shall be carried into execution, such of the present ministers of the city as are then alive, and their successors, will be provided with a moderate subsistence for themselves and families; the citizens will have the benefit, in consequence of the ordinances of the assistants, of twenty ministers in place of sixteen, for marrying, dispensing the sacraments, visiting the sick, &c. &c. &c. and ten of them always in the prime of life; the inhabitants of the Extended Royalty will be accommodated with seats in a church to which they have easy access; the ministers of the Lady Yester's and New Grayfriars will be no longer subject to the inconvenience of a single charge, but upon the same footing with their brethren; and, once more, it demands particular attention, that the plan may turn out extremely beneficial to the general interest of religion and virtue, as affording the best means of providing for, and training up, ten preachers in perpetuity, with that knowledge of men and books, and in the practice of those public devotional exercises, which cannot, through the blessing of God, fail to qualify them for discharging the duties of the ministerial office with peculiar advantage in the respective parishes to which they may be called.

These, and other happy consequences, it is apprehended, would follow from the above plan: but as the augmentation of stipend it proposes is not to take place till six ministers die, it will be universally admitted, that some interim supply should be provided for the present incumbents. It is well known that the Magistrates and Council, the several bodies of men, the principal inhabitants, and indeed every person who will allow himself to think at all, have been long of one opinion, that the ministers of Edinburgh ought to be put on some more respectable footing, as their present stipends are scarce sufficient to afford the mere necessities of life for themselves and families, after deducting their house-rent, their annual rate to the widows' fund, and clothes, not to mention pocket-money, or charity to the poor, who apply to them oftener than to those of other professions. The memorialist, therefore, matters himself, that the Magistrates and Council will, with the approbation of the community, cheerfully agree to give every minister the small sum of 21 l. 2s. 2d. 8-12ths, by way of interim supply, till the proposed, or a better plan of augmentation, shall take place; as their stipends, even with that addition, will be no more than 160 l.

When such laudable zeal and liberality has been shown by those who have seats in the New Church, for adorning the altar, and for ornamenting the very walls, there can be no room to doubt, that those who possess seats in the other churches will show the same zeal in a matter of less importance, namely, that they who serve at the altar should live by the altar. This does not call for heavy taxes and contributions. If the rent of the seats in the present churches were duly proportioned, and a small addition made according to that proportion, there would thence arise annually between 200 l. and 300 l. and their seats, notwithstanding, would be still lower rated than seats in surrounding chapels of ease, seceding meetings, &c. So that the most rigid economist of the Town's revenue cannot, it is apprehended, object to the proposed augmentation the want of a fund. The Town will gain by the death of every minister now in Edinburgh, till their number is reduced to ten, within a fraction of 79 l. yearly, being the difference between the present stipend of a minister, and the salary to be paid to an assistant. This gain, together with only 10 l. out of the additional rent on seats just mentioned, will be found, upon instituting a calculation, to be, in all probability, sufficient for payment of the interim supply, till six ministers shall die; at which time it is to cease, and the general augmentation take place, for which provision is made as already set forth.

After the memorialist had wrote thus far, it was suggested to him, that perhaps it would be more agreeable to the Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, &c. to have always two ministers of the establishment in the New Church. This request may be complied with, by making eleven stated ministers, and only nine assisting ministers; and there does not occur any material objection against this measure, but that it would occasion an additional expense of 100 l. per annum, viz. the difference between a minister's stipend on the lowest class of 160 l. and the salary to an assistant of 60 l. As to which it may be observed, that this additional expense will not be incurred till the scheme is complete; when, in all probability, there will be no want of a fund for that purpose.

If it shall be said, That, by diminishing the number of ministers on the establishment, the fund for their widows might suffer,—the answer is obvious: That in a scheme of such extent, where there are 1000 contributors, the influence of such a small diminution merits no consideration.

But as it may be observed, that though the above plan has many advantages, and the general idea of ordained assistants has been long talked of with approbation; yet some, whose consent is of importance, may think it improper to adopt, without farther consideration, a plan which will lessen the number of established ministers within the city. The following interim scheme is therefore suggested.

1. That the number of ministers within the city on the establishment should continue to be sixteen, and each of them to have 160 l. of stipend.—This small addition of 21 l. 2s. 2d. 8-12ths, will do no more than pay their house-rent.

2. That a representation should be preferred by the Magistrates and Council to the Lord President and the other Judges of the Court of Session,—to the Chief Baron and other Barons of the Exchequer,—to the Lord Advocate and Solicitor, and to others who have free seats, setting forth, That the stipends of the ministers of Edinburgh have not been increased for upwards of one hundred years, and are now insufficient for the support of themselves and families with decency and propriety;

setting forth also, That the present situation of the Town's finances cannot bear any additional burden;—and, therefore, hoping, that, in aid of the proposed augmentation, their Lordships, and other gentle-

men who have free seats from the Town, will agree to pay for them, future. This, together with such a small addition to the present rent of other seats as would not be felt by the possessors, will amount to the sum wanted, viz. 337 l. 15s. 6 d. 8-12ths.

3. That when the church is erected within the extended royalty, one of the ministers of the College Church, as is proposed, shall be translated to that charge, with an ordained assistant; and that the other minister remaining in the College Church shall also have an ordained assistant. That if this is not agreeable to those who shall then be ministers of the College Church, another arrangement may be made. Thus, during this interim plan, there will be sixteen ministers within the city and two ordained assistants.

4. That each of the two ordained assistants shall have 60 l.; one of them, as proposed, to be paid out of the revenue of the church to be erected where he is to officiate; and the other out of the increased rent of seats.

5. That when the sum of 4000 l. supposed to be expended on building the church, and the interest thereof at 4 per cent. shall be extinguished, 370 l. per annum will be added to the revenue of the Town, as above mentioned. Nor is this all: For, there is the highest reason to believe, that before that time the Town will be relieved out of many of its present embarrassments by its increasing funds, particularly that arising from the premiums and feu-duty of the areas daily disposed of for new buildings, whereby the Magistrates and Council will then have in their power to provide for their ministers such further addition to their stipends as circumstances shall require.

After all, the memorialist has no particular attachment to any scheme for erecting new churches within the city, or for the better endowing of those already built; and indeed, considering his advanced age, it is of little or no consequence to him, whether this or the other mode shall be adopted. But he has thrown out the above general hints, because he wishes that his brethren, and their successors, were provided with more competent stipends, and wishes, at the same time, that, while they are thus provided, the revenue of the Town should not be overburdened.

On the whole, it is easy to raise objections against any scheme which human wisdom can devise; and the memorialist is not vain enough to think, that either the first or second plan above set forth is attended with no difficulties; but must be forgiven to say, without breach of charity, that no person, who does not wish to see the ministers in the capital of Scotland reduced to poverty and contempt, and the inhabitants of the extended royalty deprived of a place of public worship, to which they can have convenient access, will put a negative upon the general idea and intention of the preceding schemes, unless he can point out another and a better for answering the necessary and important purposes in view.

## FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CROSS READINGS, from last Saturday's Mercury.

THE Society of Barbers of Edinburgh, established by authority of Parliament, are to be sold by public roup.

The general toast now drunk is,  
John Sturrock, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

The General Assembly then proceeded to consider the state of the lottery for Ireland.

Most part of this day was taken up in going through Thoughts in Prose and Verse.

Thursday, the General Assembly proceeded to the consideration of Pennant's Tour through Scotland.

Last Saturday, the Committee on the Linen Bounty sat on the duties of a Minister of the Gospel.

The Speech of the Right Hon. EDMOND-SEXTEN PERRY, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, at the Bar of the House of Lords of that Kingdom, on Wednesday the 24th May, on delivering the three Money-Bills.

May it please your Excellency,  
DURING the vicissitudes of a foreign, and still more dangerous empire, which has wasted a great extent of the British empire, it has been the peculiar felicity of this nation to preserve the public tranquillity, and, though long depressed by the narrow policy of former times, still to retain such vigour, and, at the same time, such temper and caution, as animated it to aim, with honest confidence, its rights, and yet restrained it from transgressing the bounds of its duty, or hazarding the loss of that inestimable blessing, the British constitution. To this state of union and moderation, unexampled in any age, or in any country, under similar circumstances; to your Excellency's judicious conduct, and faithful representations to his Majesty's benevolent disposition, and tender concern for the sufferings of his people, to the wisdom of his Minister, however questioned in some instances, in this acknowledged by all; to his resolution and constancy in combating established habits and rooted prejudices, and to the justice and generosity of the British nation, must be ascribed the happy restoration of that equitable system of equality in commerce, which has silenced (it truly for ever) those pernicious insinuations and jealousies which lately threatened the peace of both kingdoms.

But, whatever advantages this change in our condition may promise, it will avail us little, if it inspires false hopes, and vain expectation of sudden affluence. The future prosperity of this kingdom, it depends upon our industry and economy, public as well as private, the effects of which, though certain and permanent, are ever gradual and slow; and, unless our expences are regulated by our acquisitions, disappointment will be our portion, and poverty and distress must be the consequence of our conduct.

Notwithstanding those considerations, and the reduced state of this kingdom, the Commons have granted to his Majesty much larger supplies than in any former session: They have borrowed a sum of 600,000 l. to discharge the arrears of the establishments; and, in order to provide against any future deficiency, they have made an addition to the revenue, estimated at above 150,000 l. a-year. Nor have they been less attentive to the interest of the people than to the honour of the Crown. The public good has been the object to which all their efforts have been directed, and their conduct, through the whole course of this session, has alike entitled them to the confidence of their Sovereign, and of their constituents, and will leave to all future Parliaments a memorable and instructive example of fortitude, moderation, and wisdom.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 5th June 1780.  
By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at Aberdeen, on Saturday the 20th current, the following Quantities of Exciseable GOODS, condemned before the Justices, viz.

378 Pounds fine BLACK TEA.

350 Pounds orange PEPPERMINT.

354 Gallons FOREIGN GENEVA.

48 Gallons AQUAVITA.

The goods to be viewed at the Excise Warehouse, on the morning of the day of sale.

SUCH Persons as were indebted to the deceased

Mr ROBERT ANDERSON Seed merchant in Edinburgh, are requested to order immediate payment of the amounts or bills due by them, to John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, who is authorised by Mr Anderson's executors to receive and discharge the same.



L O N D O N .

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

Read a second time the bill for allowing further time for the draw-back on coffee.

Also the bill to restrain the carrying of copper in sheets coastways.

Ordered the Chatham dock, and the tea company acquisition infinite bills, to be engrossed.

Read a second time the horse tax amendment bill.

The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means having voted the last sums necessary for the service of the present year, were both finally closed this day for the session.

The order of the day for going into a Committee on the thread-lace bill, having been read,

Mr Erskine, as counsel for the petitioners against it, was called in. He examined some witnesses, and argued a long time to prove, that the bill, if passed into a law, would prove the total annihilation of the lace manufacture in England; after which he was directed to withdraw.

To explain the nature of this bill, it will be necessary to inform the public, that in order to encourage the manufacture of thread-lace in England, a duty of 16 d. per yard was imposed a great many years ago on all foreign laces. It was intended that this duty should operate as a prohibition of those low priced laces, in which alone we could rival the Flemings; but it had not been collected with any degree of rigour. Last year an act passed to enforce the payment of the tax, for the double purpose of preventing the smuggling of a commodity that it was the intention of Government should not be imported; and for the improvement of the revenue, if it should be imported in any considerable quantities. The Lords of the Treasury were however given to understand by a Jew merchant, one Benjamin, that if this duty should be rigorously collected, the Court of Brussels would impose such a duty as would totally prohibit the importation of woollens from Great Britain into the Low Countries. This information gave an alarm to Administration; and the bill now before the House was immediately brought in for repealing the act passed last session; and substituting instead of 16 d. a yard, a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

It was argued, that this small duty on the low lace, which is the only kind in which we can rival foreigners, would totally destroy that manufacture.

The motion having been made for committing this bill, Mr Powis opposed the motion, because the bill appeared to him to be founded on a tardy compliance with the requisitions of the Court of Brussels.

Lord North said, that as the woollen manufacture was of infinitely greater consequence to this country than that of lace, so much greater attention should be paid to the one than to the other. The Netherlands take our woollens in return for their lace, while we, on the contrary, take hard cash for the balance of trade, which, with the Austrian Netherlands, is always in our favour.

Mr Avery said, the noble Lord was perfectly consistent, and sacrificed the honour of the country to his tardy fears.

Sir George Tonge supported the bill, stating to the House, that in the reign of William III, a law had been made for laying a duty upon Flemish lace, and that in return the Court of Brussels levied a tax upon English woollen cloths, which was so heavy an incumbrance to have the actual effect of an act of prohibition. What had once happened might occur again; and he wished no provocation to the Court of Brussels, which might prove injurious to the commerce of this country. The number of woollen manufacturers in England was no less than 400,000, while the lace manufacturers did not exceed 120,000. The former brought in three millions sterling a year into the kingdom. It was therefore the general interest of the nation, that every thing should be averted that could in the least affect the woollen manufacture.

Mr T. Grenville spoke against the bill, and announced the speedy destruction of 120,000 lace manufacturers, if it should pass into a law.

Mr Rolle, as a friend, supported the bill; while Mr Burke very warmly opposed it. The dignity of the nation, he said, forbids us to give way to the threats of the Court of Brussels, which, though it might threaten, still could never execute its menaces. For in several of their manufactures one quarter was wool, and that must be brought from England; so that if the Empress Queen should lay a duty upon our wool, her own subjects must pay it, as they cannot do without it. Since the stopping up of the Mediterranean, the British woollens had crossed the Alps, more happily than Hannibal; through Germany they crossed the Alps; nay, they penetrated across the Appenines into the very heart of Italy. We must be sunk, indeed, if by any Court we should suffer ourselves to be diverted from any object of internal regulation. The bill of last year was of that nature; it was to encourage our own manufacture, by preventing smuggling; and if the bill then before the House should pass into a law, he made no doubt, but the whole of our lace manufacture must be at an end; for it never could contend with that of Flanders, under so small a duty as 10 per cent.

Mr Wilmet adverted to an act passed in the 16th year of Charles II, for laying a heavy duty on foreign lace. However, it appeared to a Committee in the House of Commons, in the reign of Queen Anne, that the exportation of woollens to the then Spanish Netherlands had been greatly diminished by it; and the legislature then found it necessary to repeal it. The same principle upon which that repeal was effected, ought to operate in favour of the bill before the House; and the more so at present, as the woollen manufacture is so now peculiarly dear to us.

Sir George Savile and Mr Whitbread both spoke in favour of the bill. The House then divided, when there appeared

For committing the bill, 35  
Against it, 21

14

Lord George Gordon presented to the House a petition from the Protestant inhabitants of Soham in Cambridgeshire, and the villages adjacent, signed by very considerable numbers. The petition was similar to the others presented before it, for the repeal of the late act in favour of the Papists.

His Lordship then read to the House the official assurance from Lord Viscount Weymouth, which was sent express by Government to quiet the minds of the Protestants in Edinburgh, when they began to proceed to outrage, by declaring positively that the late popish act for England should not be extended to Scotland.

It pleased and recommended it to Government to take some immediate steps towards quieting the minds of the numerous Protestants in England, who were equally alarmed at the late act, and hoped the peaceable and quiet deportment of Englishmen would command as much respect and attention from Government, as the tumultuous proceedings in Scotland had done.

The House agreed to receive the Petition, which was read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The House adjourned about nine o'clock.

It is now asserted at the west end of the town, that the Parliament will either be prorogued on Tuesday fortnight, or this day three weeks at the farthest.

It is asserted, that the same degree of secrecy which is now observed in the conduct of Parliamentary affairs at the close of the session, will be introduced again next winter, and continued during the present hostilities.

Yesterday some dispatches were brought to the Admiralty from Admiral Shuldham, at Plymouth, said to contain an account of his having received advice of the sailing of another squadron from Brest, with a large body of land forces on board.

The Culloden man of war, Capt. Balfour, of 74 guns, is under sailing orders, express to Sir George Rodney.

Commodore Wallingham, with the West India fleet under his convoy, passed by Plymouth on Tuesday morning, and as the wind has continued fair ever since, it is supposed that they are clear of the Channel.

Admiral Graves, and Commodore Ogle, with eight sail of the line, and frigates, have quitted the Channel this fortnight. Their destination, it is said, is to call at Newfoundland, and from thence to proceed to America.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry resided at the Commissioner's house in the dock-yard at Portsmouth, until the fleet was ready for sea; and, the moment Admiral Geary made the signal to prepare for sea, his Highness and Admiral Digby, &c. went and remained on board the Prince George, waiting for further orders.

The grand fleet has received orders for sailing the first fair wind after next Monday for a certainty.

Admiral Geary was third in command at the defeat of M. Conflans, under Admiral Hawke, and behaved bravely.

The Seaford man of war is to be sheathed with copper, and join the grand fleet.

Last night an express arrived from Plymouth to a merchant in this city, with advice, that the West-India fleet, under the convoy of Commodore Wallingham, passed by the Ram-Head on Sunday last, all well.

The West-India fleet which passed by Plymouth on Sunday last, were joined by Admiral Graves, who after seeing them clear of the Channel, will return to Plymouth.

The conduct of several Commanders in the late engagement in the West Indies is attributed to party, as they are said to have distinguished themselves on former occasions as men of spirit and bravery; but surely no officer in the day of action (says our correspondent) when the welfare of his country and his own honour is at stake, can think it an apology to the public, that he hid himself behind the screen of political principles. Let the lawyers wrangle, and the senate debate; it is the business of an officer to fight.

One of the inferior flag officers on the Leeward-island station has written a very pressing letter home to request his immediate recall.—*Morn. Post.*

So incensed was the gallant Rodney at the treacherous and dastardly conduct of Captain B —, of the Y —, in keeping aloof at the commencement of the late action, instead of bearing up to second him, that he ordered a broadside to be poured into her from the Sandwich, which however was fortunately prevented by the Y — being at that instant brought into the line by the first Lieutenant. *Ibid.*

We are happy to inform the public, that the Lord Chancellor is much recovered from his late indisposition, and gains strength daily. Some of his friends have asserted, that his Lordship will appear in the Court of Chancery the beginning of next week.

Yesterday, his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Lieutenant-Colonel Cumming, on which he kissed his Majesty's hand.

The beautiful and amiable Duchess of R —, last Saturday, in the Park, by an unlucky attempt at an original invention in the important article of dress, got herself into a difficulty which she probably never experienced before, and which in all likelihood will impress her for the future with a hearty aversion for every species of innovation. She wore a feather, instead of a cap, of a most enormous magnitude, and of a colour altogether extraordinary and exotic. The peculiarity was so striking and remarkable, that her Grace had not completed one turn, before she was beset with such a crowd of critics, gazers, and admirers, that it became actually impracticable for her to proceed. The admiration, or the amazement, which ever it was, began at last to grow too vociferous for delicacy or safety, and her Grace, with another female associate, was reduced to the necessity, of soliciting the intercession of two gentlemen, who, after a considerable perseverance, conducted them safe into their carriages.

Yesterday Mr Lee moved the Court of King's Bench, at the instance of Edmund Burke, Esq; for two rules obliging a gentleman, the reputed editor of a morning paper, to shew cause, why two separate informations should not be filed against him, for having suffered to be published in the paper alluded to, a paragraph on the 13th of April last, and another paragraph on the 14th of the same month, each grossly reflecting on Mr Burke, for the part he had taken in the House of Commons respecting the unfortunate wretch who lost his life in the pillory, at St Margaret's Hill, Southwark, on Tuesday the 11th of April. Mr Lee stated, that Mr Burke had not seen the paragraphs in question till the last day of the last term, or he would sooner have made application to the Court on the subject. The rules were both granted.

An authentic letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in the city says, "Had it not been for the assistance of the subjects of the States of Holland in relieving the extreme distresses all the Spanish yards groaned under for want of naval stores, neither the armament of 12 sail of the line gone to join M. Guichen, or the squadron designed to act in the Channel with that of France, would ever have been able to put to sea.—I have been witness that naval stores at Cadiz have brought full 450 l. sterling per cent."

From Paris we are told, that M. Bougainville is going with six sail of the line immediately to the West Indies, and with him are to go 8000 soldiers; that he is ordered to proceed as soon after the 6th of June as wind and weather permits. Three store-ships, and two mast-ships, chiefly laden with lower masts for line-of-battle ships, he is to convoy to Martinique.

From Brest we are informed, that after M. Bougainville's squadron sails, the remaining part of the fleet will be disengaged more than ever; and that by the latter end of July the whole French naval armament, for channel service, cannot consist of more than 23 sail of the line.

*Extract of a letter from Brest.*

"The following is an authentic account of the force which sailed from this port on the 2d of May, under the command of M. de Ternay.

"Of the line, eight ships, viz. le Duc de Burgogne, of 80 guns; le Neptune and Conquerant, of 74 guns each; and l'Eveille, la Province, le Japon, l'Ardent, and le Fanfreluche, of 64 guns each.

"Frigates, two; la Surveillante, and l'Amazone, of 32 guns; and la Guepe, cutter, of 14 guns.

"Twenty-three transports, carrying the first division of the army under Lieutenant-General the Count de Rochambeau.

"There embarked with this division a train of field and battering artillery.

"The whole corps amounted to 5100 men, exclusive of the pickets distributed in the different ships, amounting to above 1200 men."

*Extract of a letter from Scarborough, May 25.*

"A man of war of 50 guns, four frigates, and 2 sloops, are now lying in Bridlington bay, which are to cruise on

these coasts, and that bay, it is said, is to be the place of rendezvous."

*Extract of a letter from Falmouth, May 28.*

"A Dutch ship has put in here from the westward, the master of which says, that he spoke with some of Terney's squadron, about 50 leagues to the westward of Uthant, when their course was South-West, which is direct for the West-Indies."

*Extract of a letter from an English Officer in the service of his Highness the Margrave of Baden, to his friend in London, dated Raibstadt, April 20. 1780.*

"The surprise excited in the people of this country at seeing a pleasure yacht built in the form of an English sloop of war, and launched from the stocks, was exceedingly increased at the critical but unexpected appearance of a number of British seamen, who successively, in several companies, arrived this week at Raibstadt; they consisted of the boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and 26 foremen; they are part of the company belonging to the Buck privateer of Dover, Capt. Fagg, who, after a desperate engagement with a large French frigate, was taken off the Island of Candia. These unfortunate men were sent to Leghorn, (exchanged) from whence the English Consul dismissed them immediately, with each man about 18s. in money, and directions to find their way, on foot, to Holland. It is impossible to describe the wretched condition of most of them; unacquainted with every language but their own, naked, oppressed by fatigue, sickness, or hunger; within sight of France, yet scorning to accept relief upon the terms of becoming traitors, by entering into the service of an enemy. I immediately acquainting the Prince with the deplorable situation of my King's subjects, and his best friends, his Highness most humanely and liberally furnished these brave fellows with every comfortable means of reaching their own country.

*PRICE OF STOCKS, June 1.*

Bank Stock, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per cent. Old Ann.
4 per cent. con. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto New Ann. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6s.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 74.	Ditto 1751, —
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1758, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	India Stock, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
3 per cent. con. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3.	India Bonds, 23 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Navy Bills 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.
Long Ann. 16 15-16ths.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 6s.
Ann. 1777, flat.	Script. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Ditto 1778, 12 11-16ths 3.	Opium, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, flat.	South Sea Stock, flat.

E D I N B U R G H .

*Extract of a letter from London, June 1.*

"This day, as soon as their Lordships were assembled, Lord Shelburne moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, respecting his Highness the Duke of York, that he will be graciously pleased to order, that there be laid before this House, a copy of his Majesty's declaration, published in the London Gazette on Tuesday the 18th of April last, suspending provisionally all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the States General, with copies of all memorials presented to his Majesty's Ministers by the neutral powers in Europe, respecting the claims of free navigation and commerce with his Majesty's enemies in time of war, with the answers given thereto; to as also copies or extracts of all correspondence with his Majesty's Ministers, so far as relates to the same subject, or to any steps taken, or engagement entered into between the said neutral powers in Europe, from the first of May 1779, to the present time."

This motion was warmly opposed, and rejected by a majority of 53, there being for it,

Ayes, 39  
Against it, 94

[The particulars of this debate will be given in our next; as the House did not divide till after eleven o'clock, our correspondent could not go into the various arguments on that evening, time enough to save the post.]

"The Exchequer loan bill, the ill of Mann duty bill, the Somerset House bill, the Scots bankrupt bill, and the tobacco duty bill, were read a third time, and passed.

"The New York exportation bill, the indemnity bill, the Levant trade bill, and the Winchester election bill, were presented, and read a first time.

"This day the House of Commons, in a committee on the longitude act, came to one resolution, which is ordered to be reported to the House to-morrow.

"A motion was made, "That the original plans and drawings of the buildings erecting at Somerset House, be delivered to Sir William Chambers;" which upon the question put was ordered.

"The starch duty bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow. And the bill for restraining the carrying of copper in sheets or bars, was read a second time, and committed for Tuesday next.

"The East India bill, and the Chatham dock bill, were read a third time and passed.

"The resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means were reported to the House, agreed to, and orders given for leave to bring in bills to pass the resolutions into laws.

Lord North acquainted the House, that he had a message from his Majesty, signed by his Majesty himself, and which he desired might be read. The Speaker then read the same, being uncovered, as were likewise the members; it was as follows:

"GEORGE REX,

"That his Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that in this critical juncture, emergencies may arise that may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most dangerous consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous, that this House will

\* Mr Burke, with great wit and humour, ridiculed the assertion, As the Masters in Chancery had, he said, applied a few years ago to the House for an increase of salary, on account of the extraordinary hurry they were in, and the great fatigues of their labours, he thought it not a little curious to hear a gentleman in that employment now assert, that they had time enough to spare to investigate the national accounts. Were then these accounts of so clear a nature, that they required only a very short time to examine and adjust them? Or, were they so trivial, that but little time ought to be wasted in attending to them? Upon the whole, he could not help expressing his surprise at the declaration which the Hon. Gentleman had just made. [A very warm opposition was made to the appointment of this gentleman, and the House was left sitting on the debate at 12 o'clock.]

" A letter having been printed in sundry public newspapers, purporting to be written by Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine, and to be published by order of Congress, it may be proper to observe, that all the facts mentioned in that letter tend to shew the impossibility of its having ever been written by Sir Henry Clinton, as the dates, the number of the letters referred to, and most of the material circumstances, are entirely without foundation; neither is it known, nor is there the least reason to suppose, that any packet-boat has been taken about that time."

Admiral Geary is a man of great simplicity of manners, and much beloved by the seamen. He perhaps treats an English sailor with more attention and kindness than most sea commanders. Respecting the provisions, or allowance, he will permit no officer to have a preference. The King, he says, in that article, puts every man belonging to the navy upon a footing; and a poor man, who is not able to lay in any extra stock of provisions for himself, is less able to bear a partiality against him in what the nation allows.

Popular dissatisfaction never expressed itself more forcibly than it does at present in England, on account of the imputed misbehaviour of certain naval officers. A very whimsical instance of this, a gentleman informs us he met with, in his journey hither from the south: A great number of people had got together round a large bonfire, where they were drinking Rodney's health, and preparing to burn two effigies, dressed in something like naval uniforms. Upon our correspondent's enquiring of the leader of this party, who they were going to commit to such ignominy, he replied, "I can't as yet tell you their names, but they are the scoundrels that would not fight as they ought on the 17th of April!"

It is said of an old English General, that he used a very laconic argument to make his men stand upon trying occasions: "You see (says he) the enemy, my lads; if you don't kill them, by God they'll kill you." — It were to be wished the strictness of discipline was so revived in our navy, that an officer might be told, If you don't shoot, Sir, you will certainly be shot.

An Irish dealer in perfumes being told of Lord North's tax upon hair-powder, observed, it was a shame to tax the necessities of life thus; "For (added he) I am already obliged to make my powder three parts flour to get an honest livelihood."

Thursday last, was married at the House of Skene, Thomas Macdonald, Esq; writer to the signet, to Miss Sarah Skene, daughter of the deceased George Skene, Esq; of Skene.

Friday June 2d, died at Dumfries, Mrs Hamilton of Elsdonhaw.

3d June, died at Balnaboth, the Honourable Mrs Ogilvy of Clova. It is hoped her relations and friends will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, when he entered into the 43d year of his age, was observed here this day with the utmost demonstrations of joy. In the morning, the flag from the Castle was displayed. At noon, the great guns were fired, which was returned by the 25th regiment drawn up on the Castle-hill. At the same time the music-bells were set a-ringing. In the afternoon, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, attended by a number of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, with the officers of the army and the trained bands, assembled in the Parliament-house, where they drank his Majesty's health, with a variety of other loyal toasts, under repeated flourishes of trumpets, and volleys of small arms from the City Guard, drawn up in the Parliament Close. The evening will conclude with an assembly.

Saturday, the General Assembly had before them various appeals from sentences of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, relating to a process against Mr Anderson minister of Gorbals. Parties were heard with great patience from one to eight o'clock at night, when, after a few of the Judges had delivered their opinions, the Assembly agreed to reverse the three first sentences of the Synod, admitting a libel, a list of witnesses, a second list of witnesses, and ordering these to be served on Mr Anderson; and to affirm the fourth sentence of the Synod, reversing the sentence of the Presbytery, by which they found the relevancy and competency of the libel, and the title of the libellers; and the Assembly "find the libel against Mr Anderson to be both incompetent and irrelevant, and dismiss the whole process as vexatious and scandalous."

Though the Church is divided into two great parties, the only contest between them on the above occasion was, Who should express their disapprobation of this prosecution in the strongest terms? and, in agreeing to the above sentence, they discovered that unanimity which gives weight to ecclesiastical decisions.

We shall take the first opportunity in our power of laying an abstract of the debates on this important question before our readers, having been favoured with a correct copy of the principal speech on that subject.

This day, the Assembly heard counsel in an appeal by the Presbytery of Paisley, against a sentence of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, against the method of supplying vacancies in the Chapel of Ease at Greenock, when the Assembly dismissed the appeal, affirmed the sentence of the Synod, and recommended to the Presbytery to fulfill their agreement with the ministers of Greenock, entered into in the month of June 1774.

After having gone through the ordinary forms, the Moderator made a suitable speech to the Reverend and Honourable Members, and then to his Grace the Commissioner, dissolving the Assembly in the usual manner, and appointing another to meet on Thursday the 24th of May 1781.

His Grace the Commissioner then made a very elegant speech, dissolved the Assembly in his Majesty's name and by his Royal authority, and appointed another to meet on Thursday the 24th of May 1781.

This day, being the anniversary observed in memory of George Heriot, founder of the Hospital of that name, the

Reverend Mr Randall, one of the ministers of this city, preached an excellent sermon before the Governors of that Hospital. The boys, on this occasion, were all newly clothed; and the effigy of their patron elegantly decorated with flowers, &c.

This day arrived in the road of Leith, the Countess of Buchan of Aberdeen, Robert Mitchell, in ballast, who makes oath, that yesterday the 4th instant, about 10 o'clock A. M. betwixt the Bass and Isle of May, he was taken by the Prince de Robeig privateer of Dunkirk, mounting 20 guns, besides swivels, and full of men; and that he was ransomed for 100 guineas. And he further makes oath, that two hours after he was taken, he saw the said privateer take another sloop, and a number of other vessels were then appearing, of which the privateer was in chase.

In consequence of the above information, the Magistrates, this day, sent off an express to Newcastle with the intelligence, as none of the armed ships in the Road can get out, on account of the wind being at N. E. There is therefore some reason to hope, if the wind continues to blow, for a little time, from the same quarter, that this privateer may be intercepted.

Monday first the 12th instant, being the Anniversary Meeting of the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, for chusing the President and Council for the ensuing year. The Members are desired to meet at their Hall at 12 o'clock, for making said election, and to dine.—Dinner at three o'clock.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 27.*

" At a Post Assembly, held at the Tholsel on Tuesday last, the Lord Mayor and board of Aldermen unanimously agreed, that they will not give force or countenance, within their jurisdiction, to any law or statute, but such as have been enacted by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

" We learn by a private letter from France, that a number of Dutch merchants have entered into a resolution of equipping twenty stout privateers, with ten schooners and armed vessels, to cruise against the British flag. It is said that the coasts of Ireland and Scotland are to be the latitude for their depredation. We, however, hope, that proper and effectual measures will be taken to stop the daring efforts of this piratical undertaking.

" Since Mr Bushe's mutiny and desertion bill has been seriously mentioned in Parliament, the drums of the several recruiting parties in this city, six in number, have been silenced, as no magistrate can be found hardy enough to attest soldiers under an English act of Parliament.

" The gross and most palpable imposition, lately put upon this country by the British Minister, by the hop duty, is the best comment on his late conduct respecting the sugar trade. The Right Hon. John Foster, deceived, no doubt, by specious official information from the British Minister, rose in the Irish House of Commons, and proposed a duty of one penny per pound on hops imported into this kingdom; observing, at the same time, that the price would be nowise increased to the consumer; for, said he, the British Minister has brought a bill into Parliament to take off the penny per pound export duty on hops in England; so that the hop duty becomes an Irish revenue, instead of an English one, without in the least affecting the price of the article. What has followed? Our Parliament laid on the penny tax, as proposed, which was no sooner done, than the British Minister dropped his bill for taking off the tax in England, and now laughs at the blundering credulity and easy faith of the Irish nation, who have fuddled themselves with a heavy tax on a material of manufacture, on purpose to give their dear sister country an opportunity of supplying them with malt liquor, at a cheaper rate than they can make it themselves."

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Friday, May 26.*

The heads of the sugar bill was brought in, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The loan duty bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr Crookshank, after paying some very handsome compliments to the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, asked the Right Hon. Baronet, whether Administration had, in consequence of a late representation made by the Commissioners, that the office of Second Secretary to their Board, held by the late Mr Byssle Molfsworth, was an inferior one, annulled the said office? If so, Administration had acted consistently with their economical declarations.

Mr Richard Heron, in reply, said, he had not received any instructions on that head.

Mr Crookshank said, the answer was not satisfactory; and asked the Right Hon. Baronet, if he himself was to be appointed to that office? Is not, whether Administration meant to pursue the advice of the Commissioners or not?

No answer was made.

The heads of a bill to empower grand juries to raise tolls in certain cafes, was reported, read, agreed to, and ordered to the Lord Lieutenant for transmission.

The order for the day was then read, "to resolve into a Committee on the heads of a bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and to better regulate of his Majesty's army in Ireland."

The Attorney General said, as this bill is of a most serious nature, it requires the most mature deliberation; would it not, therefore, be better to postpone the entering upon it until Tuesday; in the mean time, gentlemen would have time to peruse it. I pray, Gentlemen, not to precipitate this matter; on a similar request I lately postponed the sugar bill for five weeks, and will not gentlemen indulge me for three days?

Mr Bushe, in answer, replied, if this bill is of such importance, can the heads be better discussed than in to fill a House at the present? Its importance is the very reason why we should go immediately into it, and therefore we cannot agree to delay it one hour longer.

The Attorney General, I would not have gentlemen imagine I am fencing with the bill, but with only for deliberation, and the sense of the kingdom upon it.

Mr Grattan gave a narrative of the opposition given by the Attorney General to the bringing in this bill: He first, said he, opposed going into the bill at all, without giving any cogent reason for his opposition; he then opposed it on the principle of not hurrying the business; and, latterly, he voted against bringing in the heads, without offering a single word of argument to support his opinion; and now that the sense of the nation is known, he wants to baffle a measure he has not strength to defeat. If, continued he, this Right Hon. Gentleman had, in any one instance, during the course of this session, opened his lips in favour of any constitutional question, his request this day might have some weight; but as we know him the uniform enemy of every measure proposed for the good of the country, his request appears no other than the common policy of a beaten army that wishes for time to rally its forces. The House is now full, but Administration fear to meet again this question in a full House; they think, and I believe with justice, that, by delaying it until next week, a number of country gentlemen will go out of town on Saturday, and, by keeping their creatures on the spot, the bill may be overturned. There can be no reason for postponing further this bill, as Administration have been indulged three weeks already, unless it be a desperate hope to damn the measure by pitiful tricks.

The Attorney General said, was there ever so unprovoked and ill-founded an attack made on any gentleman? He had opposed the entering on this bill, in the first instance, on the principle of inexpediency only; he was still of the same opinion. In the last debate upon it, though he had voted with Administration, he was not even in the House when the Right Hon. Gentleman near him had opposed it. When on a former occasion he contended for delay, his opinion was thought a good one by the House, and evinced by a majority.

The Hon. gentleman, he thought, should forbear personal allusion to him; for, continued he, was I to call upon any witness in this House for the propriety of my conduct, I would refer to the gentleman himself. I am, it is true, in certain instances, the Trustee of Royal prerogative, and as such must not conceal facts. I have supported moderate measures, in order to keep this country and Great Britain friends, is that being an enemy to my country? Let my country judge between me, and the man who unlocks the springs of opposition and disorder. The day will come, when the unbiased public shall determine in my favour. I have constantly supported an Administration that has been the subject of panegyric, and yet I have been abused in the same newspaper, that has recorded the grateful sense of the nation, in praise of that Administration.

I ask but three days delay to give gentlemen time to peruse the bill; but let not any gentleman attribute this request to a motive which my soul abhors; I only desire that what is to be done may be well done. I shall now conclude, with calling to the recollection of gentlemen the principle on which I opposed this bill lately; it was, that no ill effect had been produced from the exercise of English laws for one century past in this kingdom, and that the Judges had received them and given them efficacy.

Mr Grattan said, that although he was unable, from an indisposition (he was very hoarse) to follow the Right Hon. Gentleman through the whole of his argument, he would only make a few remarks on the latter part.

The Right Hon. Gentleman, said he, did mention, that British laws had been exercised in this kingdom for 300 years, until he was for right that no attempt to rule us by foreign legislation had been made until the Revolution. That the acquiescence of a weak nation, for a time under tyranny, was no argument in favour of tyrannical power. That the Right Hon. Gentlemen had mentioned Judges giving their opinion on the efficacy of English laws; but is there a man in the kingdom, continued he, who does not know, that the Judges upon every constitutional question have ever been grossly ignorant and notoriously corrupt? Is there a man that does not know that the twelve Judges of England decided in favour of ship-money; and that the History of the Judges in both countries is an History of Prostitution?

He then paid some compliment to the private virtues of the Attorney General, and concluded with saying,

That as to the mutiny-bill it can't be passed too soon, for the army exists at present in an *inter-regnum*. If there appears any difficulty in any part of the bill, it will be time enough to stop there, any objectionable clause may be opposed or delayed. The delay of the sugar bill was not on account of any constitutional difficulty, therefore no way similar to the mutiny-bill.

Mr Brudenell spoke on the same ground, and said the Right Hon. Gentleman wanted, like Fabius, to conquer by delay.

Sir Hercules Langrishe said, the mutiny-bill consisted of 124 pages, and if gentlemen would read it at home between this and Tuesday, it would, instead of delaying, expedite it.

Mr Ogle could see no reason, after three times postponing this question, why it should be further postponed. Something may be intended on the other side the water. England, by constant adjournments, might form a slight opinion of our sincerity in the carrying of this question. There was no time so proper as the present. The existence of the army was in danger, the House was then full, and he could not see the advantage of postponing the question.

Mr Bushe saw no real reason for postponing, and, therefore, thought the bill should be now gone into. It might be put off until the House would be so thin, that no difficulty should arise in overturning it; it was using the House ill to postpone it, as it was not actually postponing the bill, but the consideration of it.

Mr Monk Mason thought the bill might be then read, without going into the merits of it. When it should afterwards be read paragraph by paragraph, it might be debated.

Mr Ponsonby declared himself of the same opinion.

Mr Prevost said, he was sorry that a doubt should still remain, whether Ireland was to be governed by English laws. After being acquainted with men of the greatest experience, who had passed away before him, he never found any entertained an opinion contrary to what he then entertained, that England could not bind Ireland. If judges or lawyers had formed a different opinion, he did not know them. It would be thought by the English, he said, that the power of making laws could not extend where the essentials of liberty were concerned. What was the reason of the present question? The implicit confidence of years had made us look upon the army as our protectors; but this was the first time that the regulation of that army came in question.

By the law of the land, and the great charter, no man should be tried without his peers; but nothing but a particular law could give a sanction to court martials, who otherwise have no law to support them, and no friend or servant of Government should wish to postpone the providing for his Majesty's troops, who otherwise would be unpreserved. He therefore should vote for not postponing the question. One thing, however, of importance, struck him, and, to bring both kingdoms to good humour, were laudable at this time. The people of England should be made to know, that we want not to contend with their power over the army, but rather to secure the establishment of that army. The English could not quarter a soldier on this country, and yet they would deny us the power of providing for that army. Nothing now remained but to recall an act of Geo. II, and one of his present Majesty, which are all that are relative to this matter, in being here. Two hours would do it, and he should lend his assistance.

The Attorney General said, he had no objection to go into the reading of the bill now; and postpone the further consideration of it until read paragraph by paragraph on Monday or Tuesday. The Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last had suggested an idea which might entirely alter the present bill, and the content of both countries may coincide in forming it, satisfactory to both.

The Solicitor General spoke for a few minutes, as usual, in praise of Administration.

Mr Foster spoke in favour of Mr Mason's idea of reading the bill, but deferring to debate thereon until Monday.

This being agreed to by all parties, the House resolved into a Committee on the bill, John Dillon, Esq; in the chair.

The bill was then read, and some progress reported.

Ordered to sit again on Monday.

*Abstract of the Debates in the case of Fordoun, before the General Assembly, shall appear first opportunity.*

#### Orkney Shipping.

*Sailed from Stromness, May 19—24.*  
The Catharine and Betsey of Wick, Leith, from Leith for Dublin; William and Agnes of Kincardine, Bruce, from Inverness for Lochbroom; Sheenwell of and from Aberdeen; Anderson, from Oporto to Portobello; Janet of Stornaway, Allen, for Drontheim; Countess of Aberdeen, Mitchell, from Lochkinian for Inverness.

*Remain in said harbour, May 26.*  
Dublin of and for Greenock, Orr, from Gottenburgh.

*In Kirkwall Roads.*  
The Amphitrite, Stephens; Holmton, Mabb; Nancy, Young; Spring, Lort; Isabella, Brown; Sophia, Masson; and Weir, Robinson; all from London for Quebec, under convoy of the Three Sisters, Capt. Weyborne.

*In Deepford Roads.*  
The ——, Mill, and the ——, Soutar, both from Peterhead for Iceland.

*In Leith Shipping.*  
Young Benjamin Scott, from Goteborg, with iron, &c. Friendship, Dingwall, from Aberdeen, in ballast.—Wind E.

#### NOTES FOUND.

THERE was found, near Rainfield, on Friday evening last, a parcel of BANK NOTES. — The owner, on proving the property of them, will have them returned, by applying to the Publisher.

### A GOLD SNUFF-BOX LOST.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX, of an oval shape, with the picture of a lady in the inside of the lid, with crystal before it, was lost at the Archers Hall, on Saturday the 6th ultmo. Any person who has found the same, or can give information so as it may be recovered, shall have the value of the Gold, by applying to James Laing, at the Council Chamber.

To be LET for one or more years,  
And to be entered to immediately,  
**THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Inclosure,**  
at the back of the Meadow, being the second entry to the east of the middle Walk, presently possessed by Lord Auchincleck. To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.  
For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

### By TRUSTEES for behoof of CREDITORS,

And at the desire of intended purchasers, In consequence of an adjournment, there is to be exposed to sale, within the George Inn Dumfries, upon Thursday the 8th day of June next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, jointly, or in such parcels as purchasers shall incline, The Lands and Estate which belonged to the deceased William Rorison of Ardoch, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

ALL and Whole, The LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to	
A Mr Rorison of Ardoch, lying in the parish of Dalry and Stewartby of Kirkcudbright, consisting of the following particulars, viz.	
1. The Lands of ARDOCH, with the Mansion-house, Garden, Orchard, and Offices, possessed by John Milligan, without a tack, at a rent of	L. 60 0 0
2. The Lands of OVER and NETHER BARLAES, possessed by William and David Coltaits, per tack; for which a considerable grasmal was paid, at a rent of	56 2 4
3. The Lands of ARNDARROCH, BRIDGEMERK, and GARRYARD HOUSES, at Bridge of Ken, and pertinents, possessed by William Ferguson, at a rent of	61 11 8
N. B. He paid 120 l. of grasmal for a tack of 21 years.	
4. The Land of CULMERRK, possessed by William Hastings, at a rent of	36 3 3
5. The NEWMILL of Culmerrk, and Lands possessed by Samuel Curran, at the yearly rent of	4 14 2
6. The Lands of MARSCAIG and CAIRNYHILL, possessed by Gilbert McCredie, at the yearly rent of	28 10 3
7. THE HOUSES and YARDS in St. John's Clachan, possessed by Alexander and William M'Naughts, at an yearly rent of	2 10 0
8. A TANNERIE, BARK-MILL, and pertinents, lying in the burgh of New Galloway, possessed by Samuel Shaw, at a rent of	L. 252 0 7

The Mansion-house of Ardoch is beautifully situated upon a small lake. The lands are ornamented and sheltered with old planting, and natural wood, whereof 150 l. worth may be instantly sold. The lands are divided into ten different inclosures; they join the lands of Barleys, which abound with peat; (a very scarce and valuable article in that part of the country) and both these farms contain about 1100 acres good arable and pasture ground. The other lands of Arndarroch, Culmerrk, Marraig, and Cairnyhill, consisting of 1764 Scots acres, lie contiguous, and are pleasantly situated between the river Ken and Black water. There is on these lands, a considerable quantity of natural wood and planting, 60 l. worth whereof may be instantly cut and sold; with a good corn-mill and public house at the Bridge of Ken; and are the best relief pasture lands in that part of the country.

There is an elegant Loft in the church of Dalry, and which the purchaser of the whole estate will be entitled to, which cost upwards of 60 l. and, the church being lately rebuilt, can cost no expence to the purchaser for many years.

The whole lands abound with great plenty of black and red game; Hold branch of the Crown; are valued in the cens-books at 687 l. Scots. And Marraig is returned to a half merk land of old extent.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole lands will be exposed at 24 years purchase of the above rents; and by a moderate estimate made, at the expiration of the present tacks, the estate may rise to 340 l. yearly.

But, if the lands are put up in different parcels, those which have paid grasmals will be exposed at a higher price than those which have paid none. The loft in the church will, in that case, be proportioned by a minute in the articles of roup, and the yearly stipend payable out of the whole estate is only 5 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, plans of the grounds, and articles of roup, to be seen in hands of John Syme writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and copies thereof lodged with David Newall writer in Dumfries.

### SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

**THE Lands and Estate of ST GERMAINS,** comprehending the lands of St Germaine, Chestershall, and Green-dikes, lying within the parishes of Tranent and Gladsmuir, constabulary of Haddington, and shire of Edinburgh. The estate consists of full 400 acres of exceeding good arable land, all inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone-wall, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground of three feams, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleasantly situated in a fine country, eleven miles east of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Prestonpans, command a fine prospect of the Firth and opposite coast of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A considerable part were in the proprietor's natural possession, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the sale; the rest are let to substantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's possession, the free yearly rent amounts to about L. 380 Sterling; and the lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Haddington.

There is an exceeding good substantial mansion-house on the estate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and suitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable good garden of two acres, with walls stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and a hot-house. There is also a pigeon-house, porter's lodge, &c.

The place is in complete order, and done up with great taste. The title-deeds, articles of sale, a plan and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

### SALE of LANDS in FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 27th July 1780, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

**THE LANDS and ESTATE of LATHOKER,** comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathoker, the Lands of Easter Morton, Hille-dean, and Constablecrook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Wester Morton, all lying contiguous, in the parish of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and shire of Fife.—The estate consists of about 850 acres, mostly arable; and the greatest part of it is let to sufficient tenants; so that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mains out of lease, and converting the vintual, kains, and carriages at the usual rates, is about 290 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a limekiln, set for this year.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there is lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for more than a year past, and at present has a very favourable appearance; and as the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed that, from the present appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Bishop of St Andrews, and are rated in the cens-books of the county at 417 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Anderton writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, any person wanting to be informed of further particulars, may apply.—Copies of the rentals and conditions of sale are also to be seen in the hands of John Stevenson writer in Cupar.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

**The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS** of Pittencriff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following,

### L O T I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTCRICKIEF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Lufcar, Drumtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall; Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-dues, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foalands lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1512 l. 18 s. 2 d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building-ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

### L O T II.

The whole of the Coals and Iron-stone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldrige (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencriff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garveock, Esq;) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main wagon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldrige, and Balme, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting wagon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Brucehaven, coal-folds, ware-houses, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The collieries,	L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth,	1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leases,	100 0 0

Proven value of Lot II.

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running sort, and the Welch or Stone kind, without smoke, which sell for dry-malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first sorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expense, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 seams already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skilful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient wagon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-stone grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has steep-wooded banks, and many waterfalls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; those of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of subjects superior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a fewborough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grass and high condition, may soon advance again, and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town for which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-closets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200 l. within these few years, nor upon the referred coal, iron-stone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds Sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

### L O T III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 40 acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firkins 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d. Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind; or in the option of the wadmal, by the far-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers; the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 6 l. 5 s. only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu-duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be exposed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and without upset-prices, and subject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 84 Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. proportion of the above house-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 23 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26

Carried forward, L. 1698 18 4

Brought forward.

L. 1698 17 4

falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d. 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is

280 1 3

III. James Alison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 1/2 falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, is

420 14 9

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4 1/2 acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, is

481 7 4

V. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is

47 3 9

These two last parcels are intended to be set up together, as the large one has a servitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's late Feu, with various houses thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 rods 11 falls. Gross rent 38 l. 11 s. feu-duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l. 7 s. 4 d. to be set up at 15 years purchase, is

455 10 0

VII. William Finlayson's late Feu, with two new houses thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a year, containing 4 acres.

604 10 9

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 3 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d. to be set up at 17 years purchase, is

350 29 7

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

X. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12ths; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is